

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE FACT SHEET



Santa Clara Valley
Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program

Landscape Maintenance Techniques for Pest Reduction

Who should use this Fact Sheet?

- Development Project Applicants
- City/County Planners
- Landscape Maintenance Personnel
- Landscape Architects
- Homeowners

Why is it Important to Reduce Pesticide Usage?

When it rains, pesticides used in maintaining landscapes and gardens are washed off the plants and soils they are used to protect. This stormwater runs off the landscape and flows to the nearest storm drain, which ultimately carries the water to a local creek or the San Francisco Bay without treatment. Pesticides carried with stormwater into creeks and the Bay are harmful to the fish and other organisms that live there. Minimizing our use of pesticides in landscape maintenance helps protect water quality, aquatic life, and our own health.



What is Integrated Pest Management?

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a decision-making process for managing pests that uses monitoring to determine pest-caused injury levels and determine the best methods for their control. IPM uses a combination of :

- biological controls (e.g., natural enemies or predators);
- physical or mechanical controls (e.g., hand labor or mowing);
- cultural controls (e.g., mulching, discing, or alternative plant type selection); and
- reduced risk chemical controls (e.g., soaps or oils)

in order to minimize pesticide usage. The IPM method uses the least hazardous pesticides only as a last resort for controlling pests.

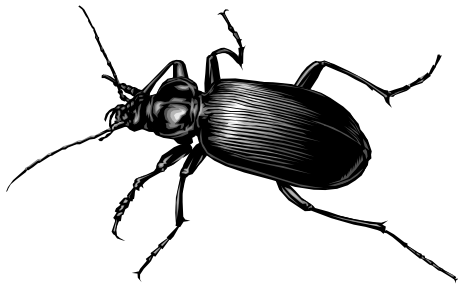
How Can Landscape Design and Maintenance Techniques Reduce Pesticide Usage?

Pesticides are often used in maintaining landscapes. The amount of pesticides entering our waters can be decreased by using alternative design and maintenance techniques that:

- Reduce the potential for the pesticides to run off the landscape;
- Reduce the amount of chemicals necessary to ensure healthy plants or eliminate the need for pesticide usage at all; or,
- Decrease the need for landscape maintenance by designing landscapes that minimize pest infestation and create low maintenance environments.

Refer to the back of this fact sheet for more design and maintenance tips.





Pest Reducing Landscape Design Techniques

- Design the landscape for efficient irrigation and drainage.
- Design the landscape to conform to natural drainage patterns.
- Retain existing native, pest-resistant trees, shrubs and plants.
- Select pest-resistant plants adapted to your specific area. Consider site-specific characteristics such as the soil, topography, climate, amount and timing of sunlight, prevailing winds, rainfall, air movement, patterns of land use, ecological consistency and plant interactions.
- Prevent the need for routine pruning by selecting plants based on their size and shape when mature.
- Situate plants to facilitate maintenance. Install mowing strips, tree wells and pathway edging to reduce problems associated with maintaining the interface between different elements of the design.
- Plant at the right time of year.

Pest Reducing Landscape Maintenance Techniques

- Employ Integrated Pest Management methods before using chemical pesticides to treat a pest problem (i.e., biological, physical and cultural controls).
- If pesticides are necessary, use the least toxic pesticide available. Avoid use of organophosphates such as diazinon and chlorpyrifos (Dursban) as well as copper-based pesticides.
- Do not over apply pesticide. Spray only where the infestation exists. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for mixing and applying materials.
- Properly sweep up spilled fertilizers or pesticides. Do not wash away or bury such spills.
- Properly dispose of chemical wastes by recycling, reusing, or disposing of as hazardous waste. Do not dispose of debris into or near channels or other waterways or leave it where it may contact runoff.
- Apply pesticides at the appropriate time to maximize their effectiveness and minimize the likelihood of discharging undegraded pesticides into runoff. With the exception of pre-emergent pesticides, avoid application if rain is expected.
- Maintain healthy soils by incorporating organic matter, making regular pH adjustments, and appropriately fertilizing.
- Do not overwater.
- Do not allow irrigation overspray.
- Prune to increase air circulation but do not overprune.
- Apply 2-4 inches of mulch or geotextiles to exposed soils to prevent weed growth.
- Mow lawns and turf high and leave clippings in place.
- Replace problem plants with locally-adapted, pest resistant plants.
- Remove, rake up and dispose of diseased plant parts.

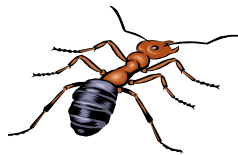
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

IPM Access,
www.efn.org/~ipmpa, *IPM Based Landscape Design*.

Bio-Integral Resource Center
(BIRC) (510) 524-2567

Central Contra Costa County Sanitary District
Our Water Our World IPM Fact Sheets
www.centalsan.org

San Francisco Department of the Environment
www.sfenvironment.com
www.watershedwatch.net



Pest Resistant Plant List www.scvurppp.org

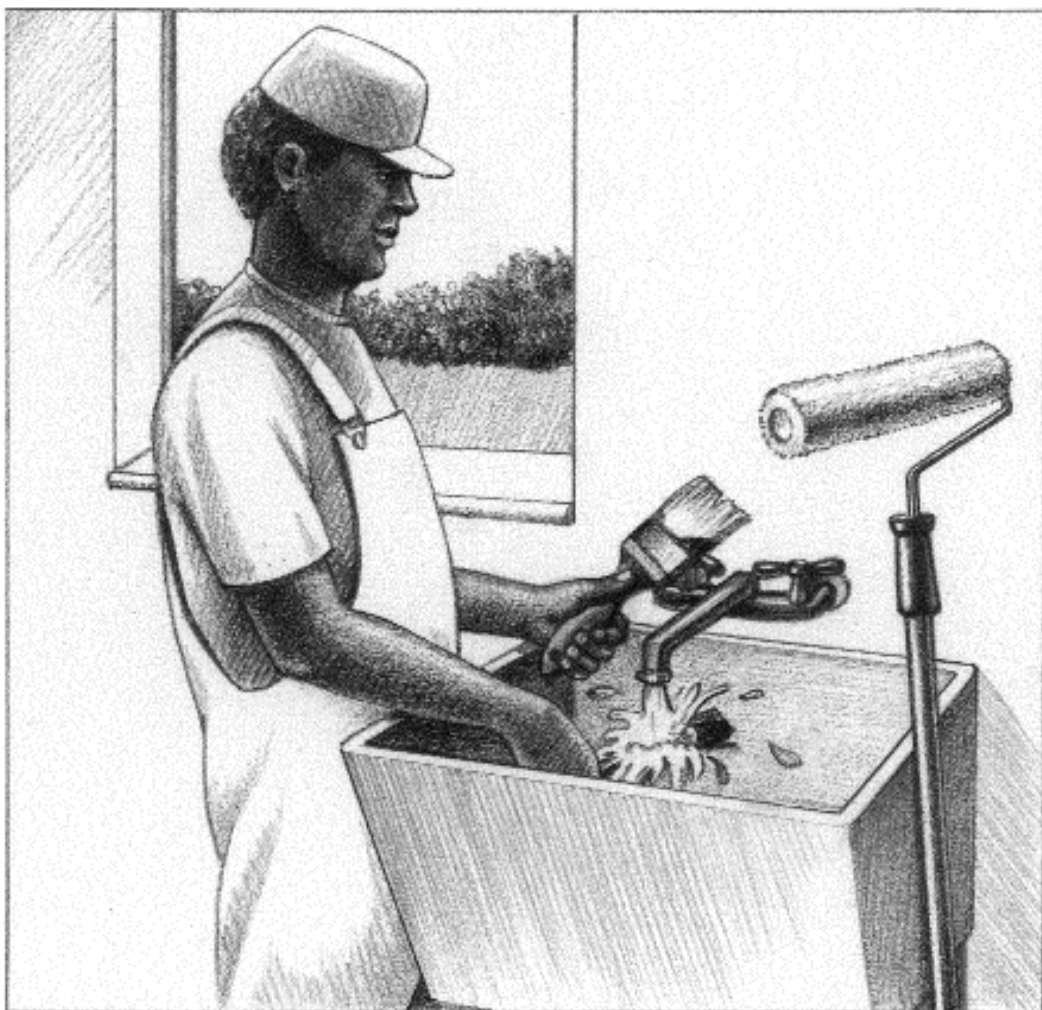
University of California Cooperative Extension
Master Gardeners (in the phone book)

University of California IPM (800) 994-8849
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

- Natural Enemies Handbook: The Illustrated Guide to Biological Pest Control
- The UC Guide to Solving Garden and Landscape Problems: An Interactive CD- ROM
- Pests of Landscape Trees and Shrubs

Preventing Storm Drain Pollution
Guidelines for Commercial
and Light Industrial Facilities

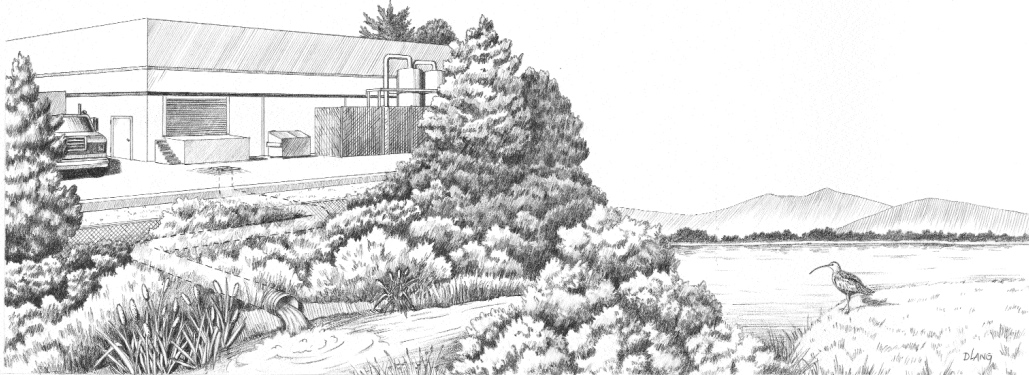




The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program has prepared this housekeeping guidance manual for commercial and light industrial facilities as part of a program to reduce the amount of pollutants flowing through the storm drain system and local creeks to the South San Francisco Bay.

By following proper housekeeping practices, your business can help reduce pollution flowing to the Bay, preserve the South Bay ecosystem for animal and plant life, and protect our quality of life for future generations.

Your Business and the Bay: *What's the Connection?*



Whether your business is two blocks or twenty miles from the water, it has two connections to the San Francisco Bay. Indoor drains, such as sinks, toilets and most floor drains, convey wastewater through the sanitary sewer system to a treatment plant where the water is treated before it is discharged into the Bay.

Outside your business, rainwater, wash water from buildings, road surfaces, vehicles, and equipment pick up oil, grease, cleaning compounds, pesticides, paint, garbage and other pollutants. Storm drains carry these pollutants through the storm drain system directly into local creeks and the Bay — they are not filtered or treated in any way.

So What's the Big Deal?

Rain and wash water in the storm drain can pick up all sorts of pollutants — soap, pesticides, cleaning compounds, coolants, degreasers, automotive fluids, paint, oil, trash and other materials. Even products labeled nontoxic or biodegradable can be harmful to sensitive marine ecosystems. Polluted runoff is toxic to fish and wildlife. It can harm the environment and threaten the health of our children.

The soap, coolant or oil running into the storm drain from your individual property may not seem like a big deal, but when commercial and light industrial facilities across the Santa Clara Valley fail to clean up their work sites, a lot of pollutants end up in the Bay. In other words, seemingly small problems at your business add up to big problems in the Bay.

It's Also Against the Law!

Allowing discharge of wastes into storm drains is also against the law. If your business allows anything other than uncontaminated rain into the storm drain, you could be cited and held liable under federal, state and local regulations. The procedures outlined in this

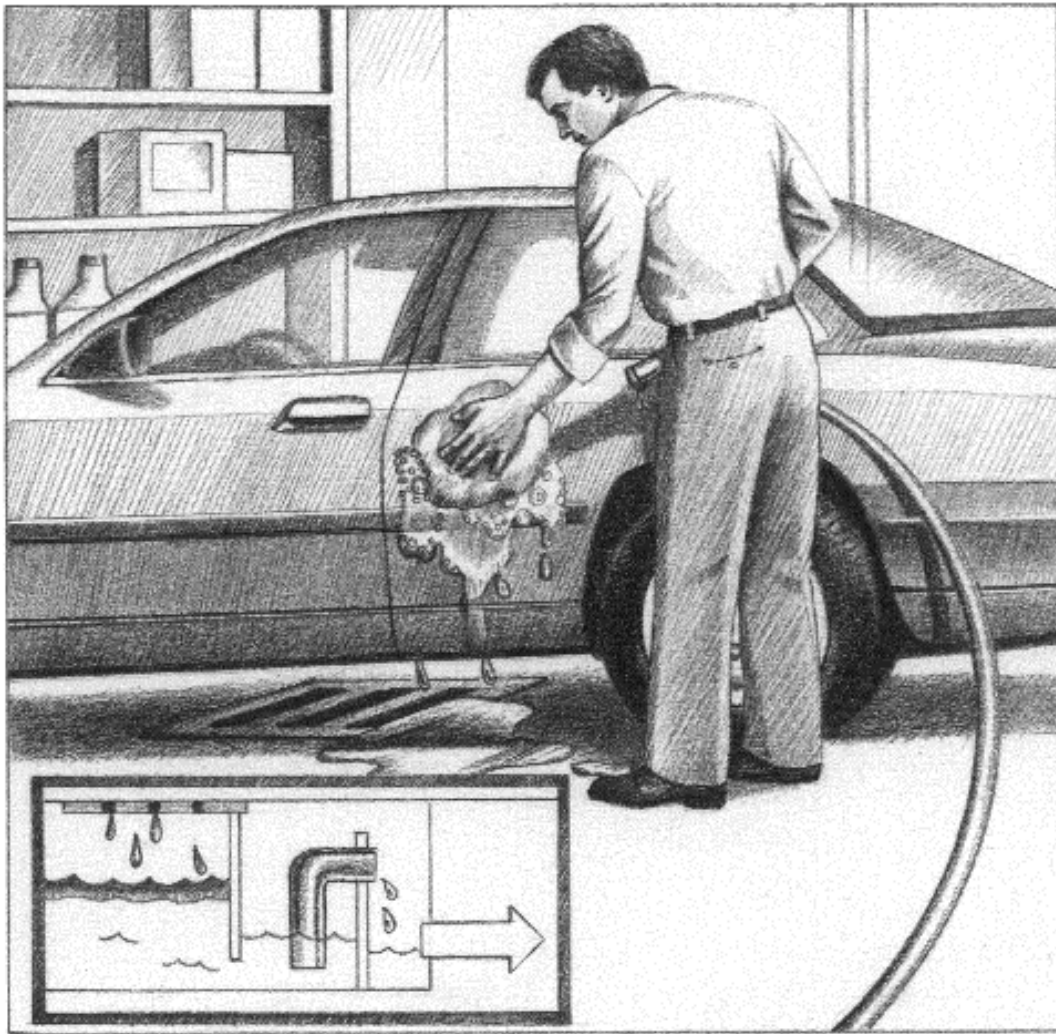
guidance manual offer some simple suggestions to help you ensure that your business does the right thing.

Doing the Right Thing

By following these guidelines and making sure that your employees and contractors do too, you can help prevent storm drain pollution and keep your business in compliance. You also help protect the Bay ecosystem — and the plant and animal life that it supports — for future generations. Remember, clean water isn't just good business — it's everybody's business.

CLEANING

Wash water from cleaning often contains solvents, detergents, and metals. Wash water should never be discharged to a street, gutter, or storm drain. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for discharge guidance.



Equipment Cleaning

- If possible, clean equipment inside and dispose of wash water to a sink or floor drain that connects to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
- If you must clean equipment outside, work in a bermed area where wash water can be collected and then pumped to an inside sanitary drain. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for discharge guidance.

Vehicle Cleaning

- If possible, wash vehicles at a commercial car wash where water is treated and recycled.
- If you routinely clean vehicles on-site, provide a bermed vehicle cleaning area with a wastewater collection and treatment system (such as an oil/water separator) which drains to the sanitary sewer system. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance on permit requirements for fleets.
- Do not allow soapy wash water to run into the street, gutter or storm drain. Wash where water will flow to a lawn, gravel, or unpaved area. Or contain soapy wash water within a bermed vehicle cleaning area and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer.
- Do not use solvents or acid-based degreasers in an area where wash water could flow to a street, gutter or storm drain. Instead, confine wash water within a bermed vehicle cleaning area where it can be pumped to an indoor sanitary drain (if allowed). Before using solvents or acid-based degreasers, contact your local wastewater treatment plant for wash water disposal options. [If your indoor drains discharge the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant, the pH of your wash water must not be lower than six (6) and must be less than twelve and one-half (12.5).]
- Reuse or recycle wash water to minimize discharges to the sanitary sewer.
- Wash vehicles over an indoor drain leading to an oil/water separator that flows to the sanitary sewer system.

Building and Surface Cleaning

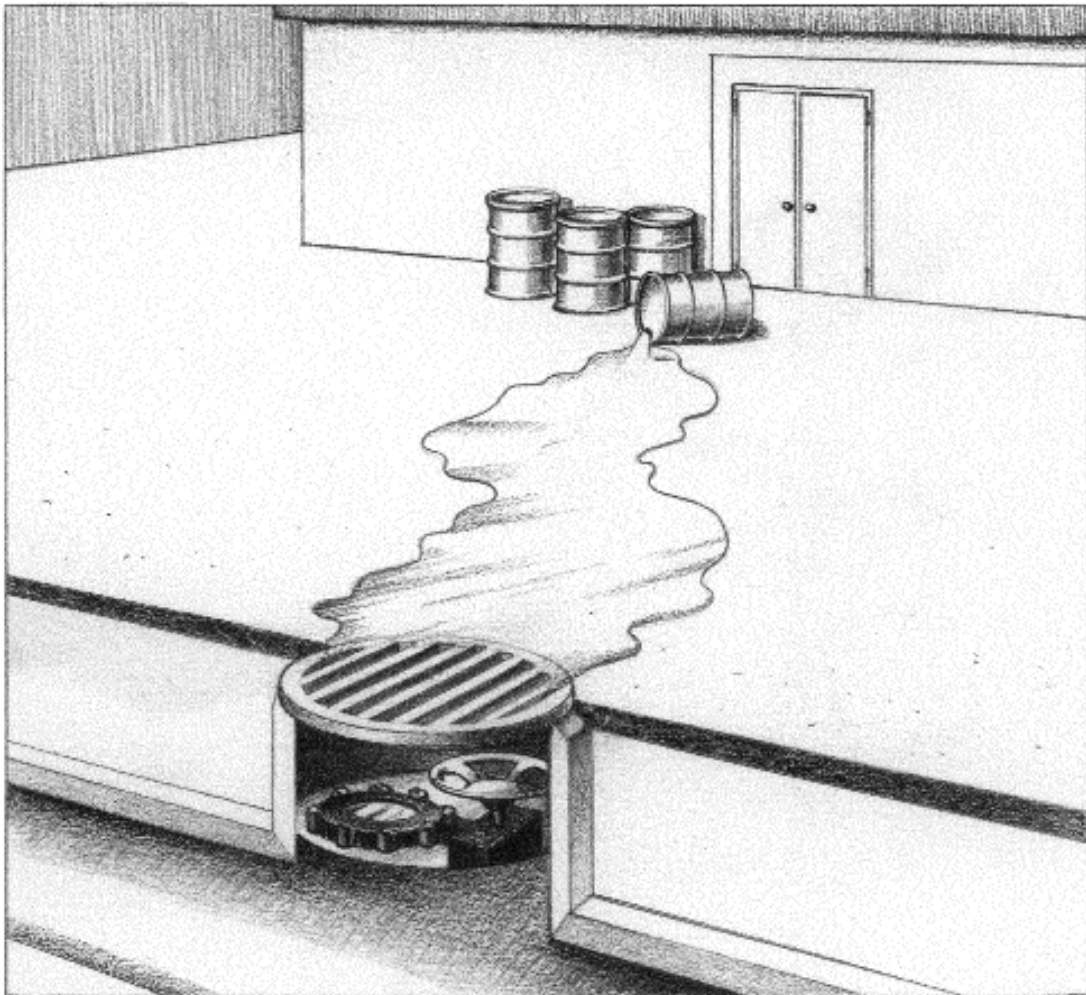
When cleaning sidewalks, plazas, and building surfaces, wash water is permitted to go into a street or storm drain **ONLY** if **ALL** of the following conditions are met:

1. Oil or chemical spills have been cleaned up using spill absorbents or some other dry cleaning method before cleaning with water. When oil or chemicals are absorbed, sweep the material up and dispose of it as hazardous waste.
2. Surfaces are free of fresh oil stains and debris.
3. You have swept the area thoroughly prior to cleaning with water.

4. Wash water does not contain soap or other cleaning materials.

5. No paint chips are removed from the surface during cleaning (see Building Repair and Maintenance: Painting).

- If you must use water for cleanup, use a damp mop instead of hosing down the area. Empty your bucket of wash water into an indoor floor drain or sink that drains to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
- When using a cleaning compound, direct wash water runoff to a landscaped or dirt area, or cover storm drains with filter fabric and vacuum or pump wash water into a sanitary sewer drain. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance — harsh cleaning compounds may require permitting and/or pretreatment.
- Never hose or sweep interior floor debris to an outside area. Use a broom or vacuum for inside floor cleaning. Collect and dispose of all debris in the garbage or as hazardous waste as appropriate.
- Use a street sweeper to clean parking areas and roadways. Do not use water.
- When wet sand blasting, minimize the quantity of water used. Direct runoff to a landscaped or dirt area or filter runoff through a filter fabric to keep sand out of the storm drain. When finished, sweep up sand and debris.
- If you hire a contractor for building and surface cleaning, make sure they are recognized by the Bay Area Storm Water Agencies Association (BASMAA).



Capture used cleaning water with a storm drain that has a shut off valve.

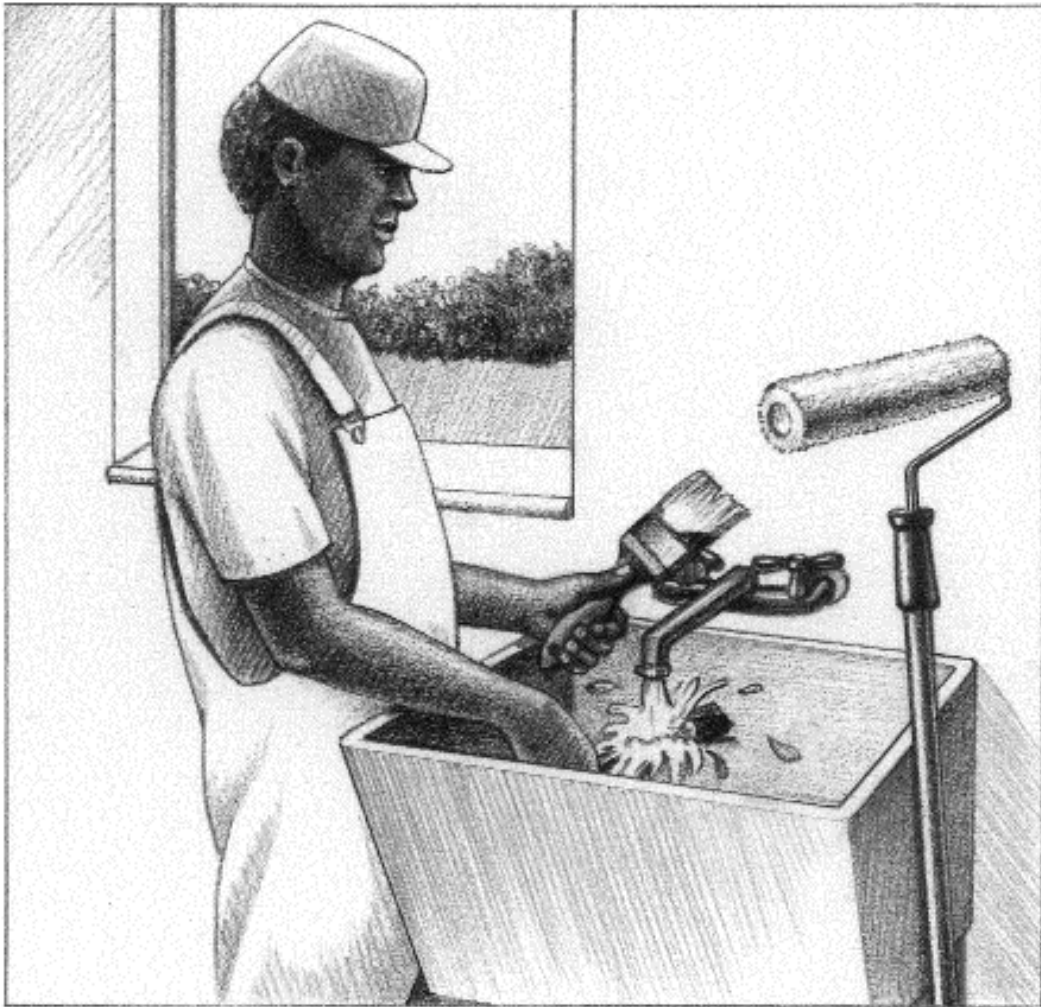
"WHEN SHOULD I CALL MY LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT?"

Contact your local wastewater treatment plant:

- for information about what can and can't go to the sanitary sewer
- to find out whether you need a permit to discharge to the sanitary sewer system
- to find out whether you need to pretreat wash water before it goes down an indoor drain (especially when degreasing or using harsh cleaning compounds)
- before altering drains or sewer lines

BUILDING REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

Use and dispose of paint, paint thinner, metal filings, cutting oil and concrete properly to prevent them from entering the storm drain where they will harm local creeks and the Bay. Also, make sure that your contractors follow these guidelines; you are responsible for your contractors' actions!



Clean paint brushes and equipment that have been used with water-based paint in an indoor sink.

Painting

- When pressure washing to prepare surfaces for painting, test painted surfaces for the presence of lead. If lead is not present, place a protective cover of filter fabric over the drain to catch paint chips and dispose of the chips in the garbage. If lead is present,

collect chips and wash water and dispose of both as hazardous waste. Better yet, use a dry cleaning method such as scraping and sweeping and dispose of paint chips as hazardous waste.

- If using water-based paint, brush out excess paint then wash brushes and equipment in the sink. Never dispose of paint or rinse water in a landscaped area, street, gutter or storm drain. Instead, use or recycle leftover paint. Call the County Recycling Hotline at (800) 533-8414 for more information.
- If using oil-based paint, brush out excess paint before cleaning with paint thinner. Filter and reuse thinner when possible. Dispose of paint sludge and thinner as hazardous waste. Small businesses may qualify to use the Santa Clara County Small Generator Program at (408) 299-7300 for a small fee. For information on proper disposal at larger facilities, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division at (408) 299-6930.

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting

Prevent pipe thread cutting oil and metal shavings from entering storm drains by placing a tarp or protective cover underneath equipment to collect filings, dust, metal shavings, and cutting oil. If necessary, use berms or storm drain covers to protect storm drains. Shovel or vacuum collected material into a garbage bin. Pick up all waste when you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day and schedule disposal.

Concrete

- Store concrete, grout, and mortar under cover and away from storm drains.
- Wash out concrete equipment, tools and trucks in a designated area where rinse water will flow onto a landscaped area or dirt pit. Let the water seep into the soil, leaving the cement residue behind. When the residue dries and hardens, dispose of it in the garbage. If you generate a large quantity of concrete, contact your local garbage hauler for disposal guidance. Alternatively, take concrete to a concrete recycling facility. Call the County Recycling Hotline at **(800) 533-8414** for more information.
- When washing exposed aggregate concrete, divert water to a dirt area where it will not run into a street, gutter or storm drain. If a suitable dirt area is not available, use sand bags to dam up the flow of wash water. Use a wet vac to collect the remaining sludge and then dispose of it in the garbage.

Saw-Cut Slurry

- Completely cover or barricade storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, hay bales, or sand bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry into a garbage bin. Pick up all waste when you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day and schedule disposal.
- If saw cut slurry enters a storm drain catch basin, shovel or vacuum slurry into a garbage bin immediately.

FACILITY EQUIPMENT

Following an inspection and maintenance schedule and disposing of equipment byproducts (blowdown water, condensate, residues, melt water, etc.) properly will help keep pollutants out of storm drains, local creeks and the Bay where they can harm animal and plant life.

Air Compressors

- Inspect and maintain air compressors routinely.
- Air compressors produce small quantities of automatic blowdown water, which commonly contains lubricating oil or other potential pollutants. This may not be discharged to the storm drain. Discharge all blowdown water to the sanitary sewer after contacting your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
- If the compressor has a frequent small bleed, use a drip pan to collect the water. Dispose of accumulated water into the sanitary sewer.
- Repair all fuel and oil leaks immediately. Use a drip pan until repairs are made. Clean any spilled fuel or oil using a spill absorbent or some other dry cleaning method. When the spill is absorbed, sweep up the saturated absorbent and dispose of it as hazardous waste. Small businesses may qualify to use the Santa Clara County Small Generator Program at (408) 299-7300 for a small fee. For information on proper disposal at larger facilities, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division at (408) 299-6930.

HVAC, Chillers, Boilers, & Refrigerator Units

- Existing buildings with air conditioners can discharge non-contaminated condensate (condensate which does not contain descaling or anti-algal agents) to the storm drain.
- New buildings should be designed so that all discharges from air conditioner condensation lines drain to the sanitary sewer. Consult your local planning or building department for more information.
- Direct HVAC contractors to dispose of flushing agent residues (descaling or anti-algal agents) in the sanitary sewer. The use of chemicals containing copper and tributyl tin is prohibited.
- Melt water from de-icing refrigeration units, cryogenic tanks, etc., may be disposed of in a storm drain as long as it does not contain any type of pollutant or come into contact with a pollutant (from drum and equipment storage nearby, for example).
- All treated boiler discharge and blowdown, including condensation, must be discharged to the sanitary sewer or reused or recycled in a closed loop system approved by your permitting agency.

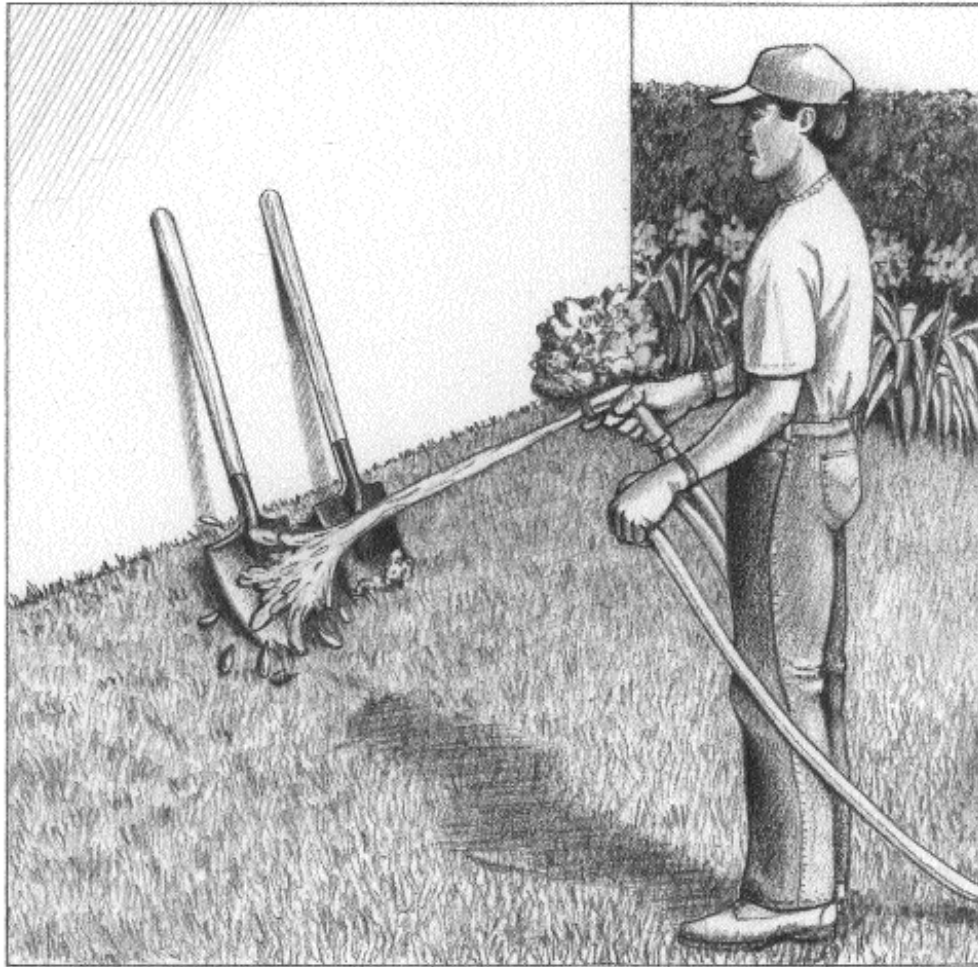
Cooling Towers

- Use of biocidal cooling tower additives (those containing copper, tributyl tin or chromium) may be prohibited. Contact your local wastewater treatment plant for more information.
- Drain all cooling tower discharges to the sanitary sewer. Do not drain discharges to the parking lot, street, gutter or storm drain.

- Cooling tower chemicals should not be stored adjacent to storm drains. For questions regarding chemical storage, contact your local fire department or the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division at (408) 299-6930.

LANDSCAPING

- Never apply chemicals or rinse water from equipment that has contained fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides to vegetation within a 24-hour period of forecasted rain especially when handling liquids and powders.
- Use the least hazardous product for the job. For information on less hazardous products call the University of California Cooperative Extension Office at (408) 299-2638.
- Use the recommended amount of chemical for the job. If using concentrate, mix only the amount you need and spray out all of the product. Rinse equipment over a landscaped area. Never pour rinse water down a storm drain.
- Dispose of excess lawn and garden chemicals as hazardous waste. Small businesses may qualify to use the Santa Clara County Small Generator Program at (408) 299-7300 for a small fee. For information on proper disposal for larger businesses, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division at (408) 299-6930.
- Keep leaves, grass clippings, and other yard waste out of the streets, gutters and storm drains.



Rinse tools and equipment over a landscaped area, away from storm drains.

SPILL PREVENTION AND CLEANUP

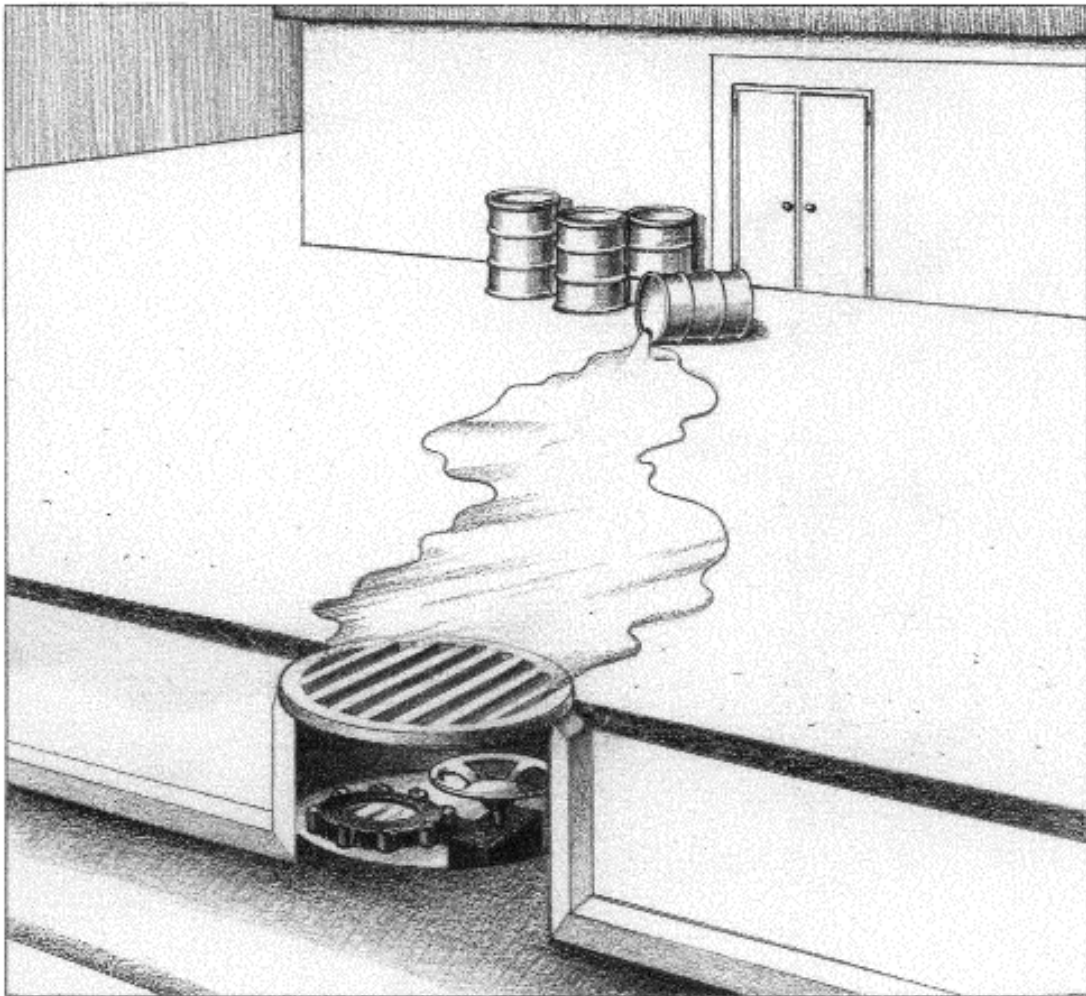
The majority of pollution that flows off a site can usually be avoided by taking precautions to prevent spills and cleaning spills up promptly if they do occur.



Use dry absorbents to clean up spills.

- Exercise care and planning to avoid potential spills, especially when handling liquids and powders.
- Maintain a regular inspection and repair schedule to prevent leaks from equipment and storage containers.
- Provide employees and contractors with absorbent materials for spill containment and cleanup. Keep spill prevention and cleanup materials in a location which is easy to find and easily accessible.

- Clean up spills immediately with a spill absorbent material. When the spill is absorbed, sweep up saturated absorbents and dispose as hazardous waste. Small businesses may qualify to use the Santa Clara County Small Generator Program at (408) 299-7300 for a small fee. For information on proper disposal at larger facilities, contact the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division at (408) 299-6930.
- Keep a supply of storm drain covers or plugs on hand. Make sure employees know where they are stored and how to use them. Keep these materials in a high profile location. Look in the Yellow Pages under Environmental, Conservation, and Ecological Products for a list of suppliers of storm drain plugs, valves, rubber mats to use as storm drain covers, storm drain filtering mats and outdoor cleaning berms.
- If you routinely handle liquids, your permitting agency may require that you install an emergency shut-off valve or storm drain plug (shown at right) that can be opened and closed in the nearest storm drain. Look in the Yellow Pages under Environmental, Conservation, and Ecological Products for a list of suppliers.



STORM DRAIN MAINTENANCE

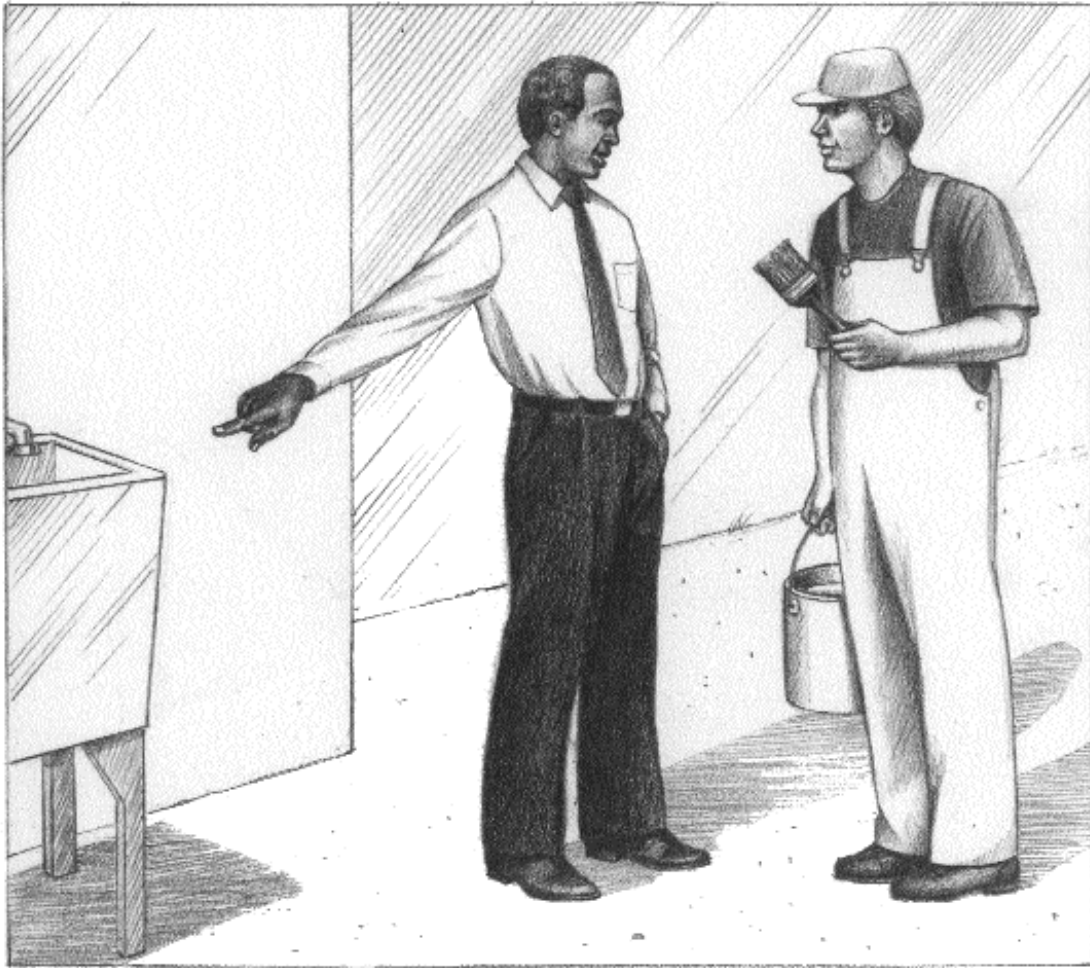
Show your commitment to a clean business and a healthy Bay by maintaining the storm drain inlets on your property.

- Locate and label all storm drain inlets on your business site. To receive free “No Dumping! Flows to Bay” storm drain stencils call the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program at (800) 794-2482.
- Sweep up debris from parking lots and other paved areas regularly.
- Clean out all storm drain inlets on your property with a vacuum or shovel at least twice a year — just before the start of the rainy season and after the first major rain.
- The installation of French drains or dry wells for the purpose of disposing of storm water runoff is prohibited. Runoff entering these small, grated drains flows through a column of rocks and dirt to the groundwater aquifer, which is a source of drinking water in some areas. Never dump or discharge into a French drain or dry well. Call the Santa Clara Valley Water District, Well Services Division at (408) 265-2600 for more information.



Clean out storm drain inlets at least twice a year — before the rainy season and just after the first major rain.

SHARING INFORMATION



Make sure employees and contractors know where to clean equipment and dispose of wash water.

Educating and training Employees

- Storm drain pollution prevention begins and ends with effective employee education and training.
- Train new employees on the procedures in this manual.
- Review the guidelines in this pamphlet regularly with all employees.

Overseeing contractors

- You are responsible for your contractor's actions.

- Before beginning work, show contractors where to clean equipment and discharge wash water or process waters.
- Make sure contractors know where emergency spill equipment is stored and how to use it.
- Consider incorporating pollution prevention practices into contract specifications.

THE BOTTOM LINE...

- Assert your reputation as a clean business:
Tell your customers!
- Let your customers know what you're doing to prevent water pollution and encourage them to adopt clean water practices too. Where appropriate, itemize charges for hazardous waste handling and disposal.

NUMBERS TO CALL

To report a hazardous materials spill that is causing an immediate threat to human health or the environment **Dial 911.**

Storm water pollution control requirements for business and industry

1-888-BAYWISE (229-9473) (888) 229-9473

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (800) 794-2482

Wastewater permitting and allowable discharges to the sanitary sewer

San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 945-3000

(also serves Campbell, parts of Cupertino, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga)

City of Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270

(also serves parts of Cupertino)

Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) (415) 329-2598

(serves East Palo Alto, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Stanford University)

Compliance with hazardous waste regulations

Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health

Hazardous Materials Compliance Division (408) 299-6930

Small business hazardous waste disposal

Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Recycling and Disposal

Small Generator Program (408) 299-7300

City of Palo Alto - open to businesses in the RWQCP service area (408) 496-6980
City of Sunnyvale - open to Sunnyvale businesses (408) 730-7262

Waste Minimization

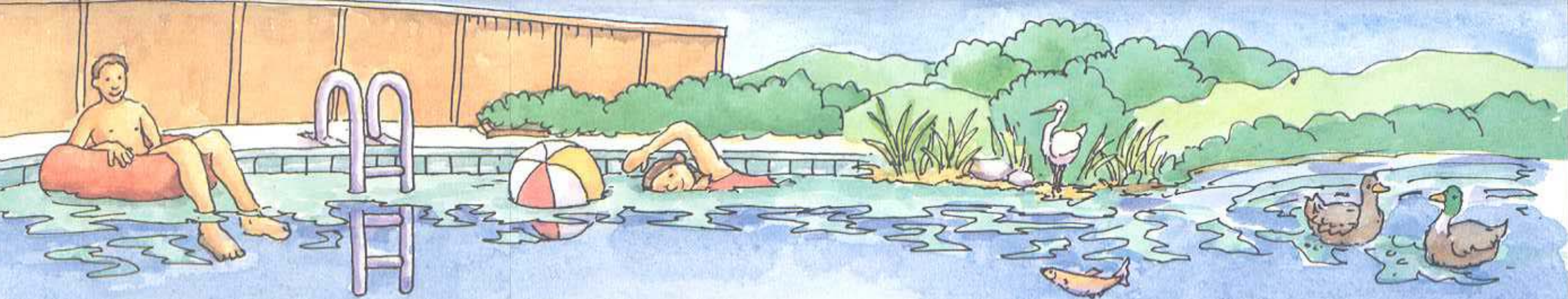
Santa Clara County Pollution Prevention Program (408) 441-1195

Pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer alternatives

University of California Cooperative Extension Office (408) 299-2638



**Santa Clara Valley
Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program**



KEEP POOL/SPA WATER OUT OF STORM DRAINS, STREETS, AND CREEKS

San Francisco Bay and the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta form a delicately balanced ecosystem, the San Francisco Estuary. The Estuary is home to numerous species of marine plants and animals crucial to the food web.

Copper is one of the pollutants that threatens marine life in our local waters. Copper is used as an algicide in pools, spas, and fountains, and copper pipes are common in pool plumbing. Copper from all of these sources ends up in the Estuary when pools and spas are drained.



Did you know. . .

- Bay Area storm drains flow directly to our creeks and the Bay with no wastewater treatment!
- Wastewater treatment plants remove most—but not enough—copper and other metals from sewage. That's why we must reduce or eliminate the use of copper in pools and spas.

Maintaining pools and spas to minimize copper in the Bay

- Prevent algae problems with regular cleaning, consistent adequate chlorine levels, and well-maintained water filtration and circulation systems.
- Manage pH and water hardness to minimize corrosion of copper pipes.

Filter cleaning

- Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain!
- Rinse cartridge filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil.
- Backwash sand and diatomaceous earth filters onto dirt. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
- If there is not a suitable dirt area, call the wastewater treatment plant for instructions for discharging filter backwash or rinsewater to the sanitary sewer.

Algae problems

- Resolve persistent problems without copper algaecides. Use chlorine or other alternatives.

For more information about non-copper algae prevention, consult your pool chemical supplier.

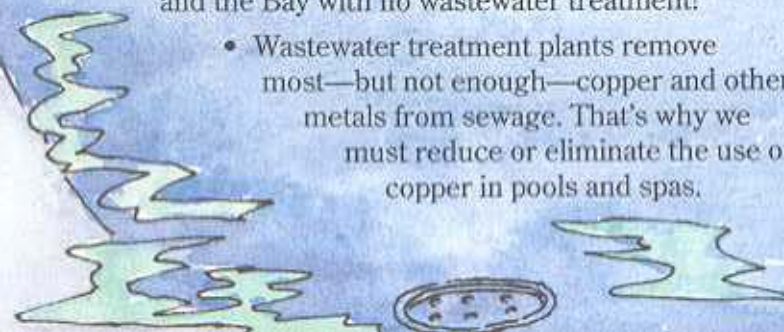
Draining pools or spas

- Do not discharge pool, spa, or fountain water to the street, storm drain, or where water might flow to a creek or seasonal stream.
- It is almost always possible to discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout. If you need assistance in locating the cleanout, call the local wastewater treatment authority.
- When draining a pool to the sanitary sewer, prevent backflow by maintaining an "air gap" between your discharge line and the sewer line (i.e., do not seal the connection between hose and sewer line).



When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, be sure to call the local treatment plant for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Keep flow rates to no more than is possible through a garden hose. Higher flow rates may be prohibited by local ordinance.

POLLUTION PREVENTION TIPS
Produced and distributed by Bay Area wastewater treatment plants and stormwater management agencies



Before draining a pool or spa, be sure to call the local wastewater treatment plant!

Alameda County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Hayward

(510) 881-7969

City of Livermore

(510) 373-5230

City of San Leandro

(510) 577-3434

Dublin San Ramon Services District

(510) 846-4565

East Bay Municipal Utility District

(510) 287-1651

Oro Loma Sanitary District

(510) 276-4700

Union Sanitary District

(510) 790-0100

Stormwater

Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program

(510) 670-5543

Contra Costa County

Wastewater Treatment

Central Contra Costa Sanitary District

(510) 229-7288

City of Hercules

(510) 799-8242

City of Pinole

(510) 724-8963

City of Richmond

(510) 412-2014

Rodeo Sanitation District

(510) 799-2970

Delta Diablo Sanitation District

(510) 778-4040

Dublin San Ramon Services District

(510) 846-4565

Mt. View Sanitary District

(510) 228-5635

West County Wastewater District

(510) 237-6603

Stormwater

Contra Costa Clean Water Program

(510) 313-2364

Marin County

Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District

(415) 472-1734

Marin County Sanitary District #5

(415) 435-1501

Novato Sanitary District

(415) 892-1694

Sausalito-Marín City Sanitary District

(415) 332-0244

Sewerage Agency of Southern Marin

(415) 388-2402

Stormwater

Marin County Stormwater Pollution

Prevention Program

(415) 485-3363

Napa County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Calistoga

(707) 942-2828

City of St. Helena

(707) 963-2741

Napa Sanitation District

(707) 258-6024

Town of Yountville

(707) 944-2988

San Francisco County

Stormwater and Wastewater Treatment

Department of Public Works, BERM

(415) 695-7310

San Mateo County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Burlingame

(415) 342-3727

City of East Palo Alto

(415) 329-2598

City of Millbrae

(415) 259-2388

City of Pacifica

(415) 738-7348

City of San Mateo

(415) 377-4694

City of South San Francisco

(415) 877-5979

Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside

(415) 726-0124

South county covered by South Bayside

System Authority

(415) 594-8411, ext. 141

Stormwater

San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution

Prevention Program

(415) 363-4708

Santa Clara County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control

Plant

(408) 730-7260

Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control

Plant

(415) 329-2598

San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control

Plant

(408) 945-5307

Stormwater

Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution

Control Program

(800) 794-2482

Solano County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Benicia

(707) 746-1098

Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District

(707) 429-8930

Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District

(707) 644-8949, ext. 281

Stormwater

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management

Program

(707) 429-8930

Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District

(707) 644-8949, ext. 281

Sonoma County

Wastewater Treatment

City of Petaluma

(707) 762-5892